

### Geel 2000 language schools English department

# CONNECT PLUS SECOND TERM

### PRIMARY THREE

Name:	
Class:	

## Unit 7 Where are the family?



P :4

#### **Nouns:**







baby toddler child





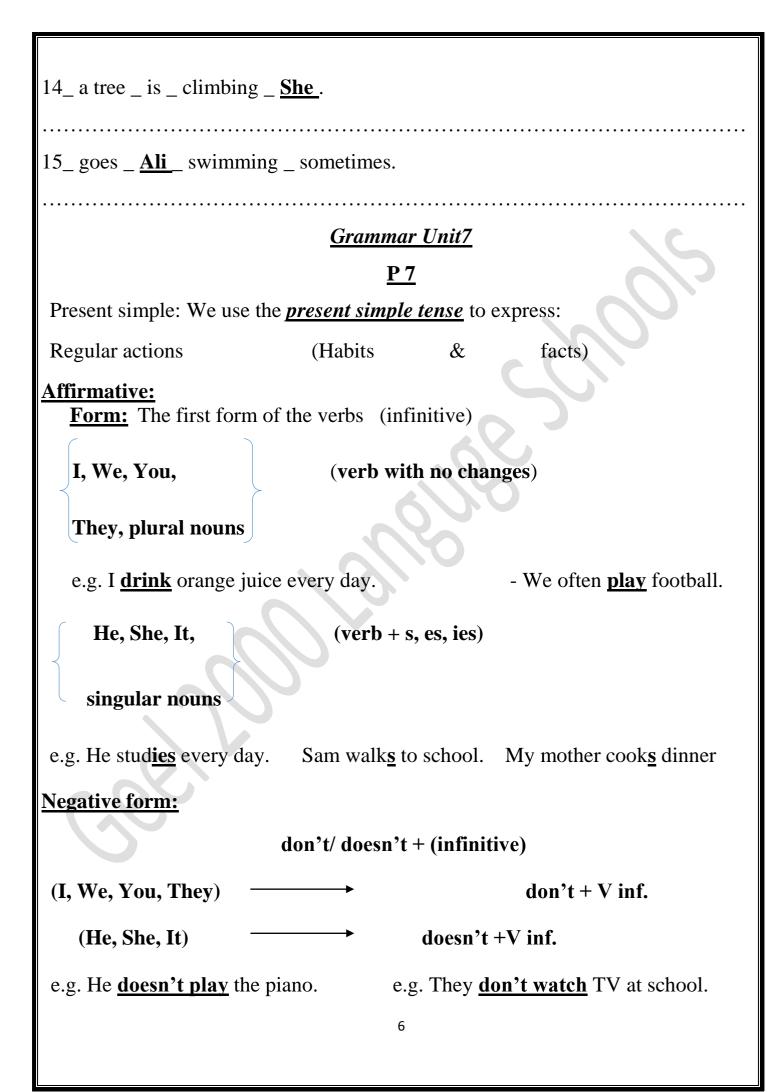


teenager adult elderly person

#### 1) Choose the correct answers:

- 1-I go to work and look after my family, I am an (baby adult teenager).
- 2- He is thinking about what he wants to do after school, he is a (teenager baby-adult).
- 3-I am learning to walk and lots of words, I am a (elderly person adult toddler).
- 4-She used to work, but now she doesn't. She is an (adult elderly person -toddler).
- 5-I go to school and I play with my friend. I am a (adult baby child).
- 6-I can't walk or talk, I am a (mother child baby).
- 7-They are in secondary school, they are (elderly person teenagers child).
- 8-He can drive a car, he is an (child adult baby).
- 9-He can't eat alone or jump, he is a (baby adult child).
- 10-I can cook and do exercise, I am an (toddler child adult).
- 11-They look after me, I am an (teenager father elderly person).
- 12-I am in grade three, I am a (child toddler baby).
- 13-He can speak English, Arabic and German. He is an (adult baby toddler).
- 14-I used to work as a doctor, I am an (baby teenager elderly person).
- 15-She cries all the time, she is a (adult elderly person baby).
- 16-He is learning to walk, he is a (child-adult- toddler).
- 17-I look after my family, I am an(baby-toddler-adult).
- 18-She helps her parents, she is a (teenager baby-toddler).
- 19-He learns to sing a song, he is a (toddler adult baby).
- 20- She can't talk or write, she is a (teenager –child baby).
- 21-He knows a lot of things, he is an (toddler-baby- elderly person).
- 22-I am 10 years old, I am a (teenager -child- adult).
- 23-She can swim, jump, cook and run. She is an (adult baby elderly person).

24-Iam thinking about what I will do after school, I am a (toddler –baby- teenager)
25-She has one child and one baby, she is an (elderly person -teenager – adult).
2) Supply the missing parts in the following dialogue:
$(\mathbf{A})$
Fady: What do you usually do on Monday?
Ramy:
Fady:?
Ramy: I'm watching TV now.
<b>(B)</b>
Heba:?
Rania: Yes, I'm good at English.
Heba: How long have you learned English for?
Rania:
3) Fill in the gaps with the following words:
A) baby _ toddler _ adult
Today we're with our family. We have lots of cousins! Tarek is a
B)child _ teenager _ elderly person
My name's Ali. I'm 13 years old. I'm a
4) Rearrange the following sentences:
1_ his brother _ Adam_ helping _ is .



#### **Yes Or No Question:**

To form a question with the **Present Simple** we put **Do** or **Does** at the beginning of the question

- + subject +main verb (inf.)+the rest of the sentence?
- e.g. **<u>Do</u>** you **<u>work</u>** at the weekends? Yes, I **do.** / No, I don't.
- e.g. **<u>Does</u>** Sam <u>**listen**</u> to music every Sunday? Yes, he **does**. /No, he **doesn't**

<u>Key words</u>: (adverbs of frequency: usually – always – often – sometimes – never/ once – twice –on Fridays – every day/ night /week/month/year).

<u>The adverbs of frequency</u> are placed <u>after</u> verb to be and <u>before</u> the main verb.

**Examples:** Mona is always late. She often eats breakfast at 7 o'clock.

#### **Choose the correct answers:**

- 1\_ I usually ( help\_ am helping ) my parents.
- 2\_ What does she (bought\_buy) at the clothes store?
- 3\_ He doesn't (eats \_ eat) in the class.
- 4\_ She (doesn't \_don't) ride her bike to school.
- 5\_ Ahmed (helps \_ help) his friends.
- 6\_ Tamer and Ali never ( play \_ plays ) football.
- 7\_ We always (watching \_ watch ) TV in the evening.
- 8\_ ( Do \_ Does ) you like English?
- 9\_ Where ( does \_ do ) he live?
- 10\_ Malika (eating \_eats) her lunch at two o'clock.

- 11\_ They (doesn't \_ never) sleep late.
- 12\_ He (likes \_ like) fish.
- 13\_ Amira usually (brushes \_ brushing) her teeth in the morning.
- 14\_ ( Do \_ Does ) Hani help his mom?
- 15\_ They (live \_ lives) in Aswan.

#### The Past simple Tense

#### <u>Affirmative: (regular verbs)</u>

In the regular verbs, we must put(-ed/-ied) at the end of the verb.

e.g. I *clean<u>ed</u>* the house yesterday.

She washed the dishes last night.

As For the irregular verbs, they don't follow that rule. The form of the verb is completely changed

- Examples: eat ate drink drank cut cut am\is was
- stand stood can could go- went buy bought are were
- do \does did have\ has \_ had see saw get got

#### Key words :-

(yesterday— last week/year/month/night— in the past—one day/hour/ a month year ago — in October /in 2000)

#### The Negative Form:

We use the <u>Negative of Past Simple tense</u> to say that an action didn't happen. We use  $\underline{didn't} + (\mathbf{Inf.})$  (verb without adding anything).

- e.g. He didn't play the piano yesterday.
- e.g. They didn't watch TV last night.

#### **Questions:**

<u>To form Yes /No question in the Past Simple Tense</u> We put **Did** at the beginning of the question + subject + main verb (infinitive) + the rest of the sentence?

- e.g. <u>Did</u> you <u>work</u> yesterday? Yes, I did. / No, I didn't
- e.g. <u>Did</u> Peter <u>listen</u> to music last night? Yes, he did. / No, he didn't.

We give <u>short answers</u> with <u>Yes</u> or <u>No.</u> +the subject + <u>did</u> or <u>didn't</u>

#### Wh- questions:

To form Wh- questions using the past simple tense:

We start with the <u>question word</u> + <u>did</u> + <u>subject</u> + <u>main verb</u> + <u>the rest of the</u>

#### sentence?

- e.g. What did you do yesterday?
- e.g. Where did you go last night?

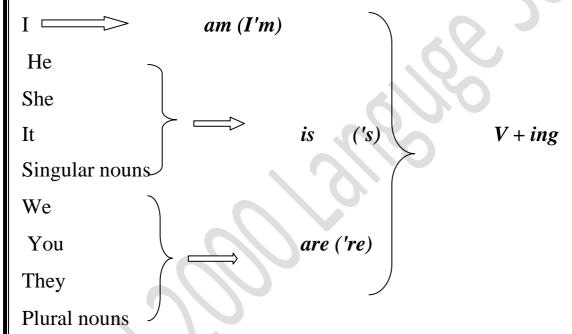
#### **Choose the correct answers:**

- 1\_ He ( go \_ went ) to the museum last week.
- 2\_ She ( rides \_ rode ) her bike to the park yesterday.
- 3\_ I (visited \_ visit) my grandparents last weekend.
- 4\_ My sister ( use \_ used ) to help me.
- 5\_Heba didn't (go \_ went) to school because she was ill.
- 6\_ Did you ( have\_ had ) your lunch?
- 7\_ What ( does \_ did ) he do yesterday?
- 8\_ They ( played \_ play ) football after school yesterday.
- 9\_ We (walking \_ walked) to the park last week.

- 10 \_ What did you ( wearing \_ wear ) yesterday?
- 11\_ My dad didn't ( washes \_ wash ) the car.
- 12\_ I used to (played \_ play) tennis.
- 13\_ My dad (built \_builds) this house ten years ago.
- 14\_ Tarek didn't ( used \_ use ) to speak English.
- 15\_ Did dad ( used \_ use ) to walk to school?

#### The Present continuous Tense

#### <u> Affirmative:</u>



#### Key words:-

(Look, Listen, at the moment, at present, now, this morning, today, still)

#### Negative:

**To form negative** sentences using present continuous tense:

We add (not) after (verb to be) am not / isn't or aren't.

- e.g. Mum isn't cooking at the moment.
- e.g. They <u>aren't</u> play<u>ing</u> computer games now.

#### Yes/No questions and short answers:

To form Yes/No questions using present continuous tense:

We start with  $(verb\ to\ be) + subject + V\ ing$ 

Am I ----? / Is he----? /Are you----?

e.g. *Is* your father work*ing* now?

e.g. Are you studying French today?

#### Short answers: Yes +subject + verb to be OR No, subject + verb to be + not

Yes, he is. No, he isn't.

Yes, they are. No they aren't.

#### **Wh- questions:**

To form Wh- questions using present continuous tense:

We start with the <u>question word</u> + <u>verb to be</u> + <u>subject</u>+ <u>main verb + ing + the rest</u> <u>of the sentence?</u>

e.g. What is your mum cooking at the moment?

e.g. Where are you going now?

#### **Choose the correct answers:**

- 1\_ We are ( learn \_ learning ) English now.
- 2\_Look! She's (climbs\_climbing) a tree.
- 3\_ ( Is \_ Are ) Mona helping her mom?
- 4\_ He ( paints \_ is painting ) a picture now.
- 5\_ (Are \_ Is ) you playing now?
- 6\_ My mom is (cooked \_ cooking) the food now.
- 7\_ I (do \_ am doing) my homework at the moment.
- 8\_ We're ( gone \_ going ) to school now.
- 9\_ Listen! birds ( is singing \_ are singing ) sweetly.
- 10\_ Ahmed (talked \_ is talking) on the phone now.

- 11\_ What ( are \_ is ) she doing?
- 12\_ I'm ( read \_ reading ) a story now.
- 13\_ What's Omar (doing\_do)?
- 14\_ He (doesn't \_ isn't) wearing a shirt now.
- 15\_ My dad (comes \_ is coming) right now.

#### The Present perfect Tense

#### The Form :-

Subject + have or has + past participle (**p.p**)

<u>key words:-</u> ( already - just - ever - never ).

Affirmative: I / you / we / They + have +P.P

e.g: I have already cleaned my room.

He / She / It + has + P.P

e.g: She has finished her homework.

<u>Negative</u>: Subject + have / has + **not** + P.P (or)

Subject + have / has + never + P.P

e.g :- I haven't gone to club.

He hasn't gone to club.

I have never gone to club.

She has never gone to club.

Yes or No Question: Have / Has + subject + P.P +.....? Or

Have / Has + subject + ever + P.P .....?

e.g :- Have you finished work? Or Have you ever traveled to Paris?

Has he finished work? Or Has he ever traveled to Paris?

#### Short answer:- Yes, I have 0r No, I haven't

Yes, he has Or No, he hasn't

#### **Choose the correct answers:**

- 1\_ She has ( painting \_ painted ) a nice picture.
- 2\_ They ( have \_ has ) finished their homework.
- 3\_ My dad ( has \_ have ) mended my bike.
- 4\_ ( Have \_ Has ) you ever seen a tiger?
- 5\_ Has your dad ever ( eating \_ eaten ) Chinese food?
- 6\_ What have you (done \_ did)?
- 7\_ My mom ( didn't \_ hasn't ) cooked lunch yet.
- 8\_ I've ( ever \_ never ) been abroad.
- 9\_ Where has she (gone \_ goes)?
- 10\_ I and my friends ( have \_ has ) just played football.
- 11\_ Nada ( has never \_ never has ) gone to Aswan.
- 12\_ We (aren't \_ haven't) watched TV.
- 13\_ Has she ( saw \_ seen ) the lion?
- 14\_ I haven't ( washed \_ wash ) the dishes yet.
- 15\_ He has ( works \_ worked ) here for five years.

#### Exercises:

#### 1)Choose the correct answer:

- 1-Sam (drinks drinking) milk every night.
- 2-I (doesn't didn't) get up early yesterday.
- 3-She is (ate eating) now.
- 4-They (have has) gone to the club.

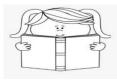
- 5-I (play played) tennis two years ago.
- 6-They never (gets up –get up) early.
- 7-My sister (study studied) math 2 hours ago.
- 8- (Is am) she wearing a jacket?
- 9-Has he (finish finished) his H.W?
- 10-They (could can) go to party last week.
- 11-She (often visits visits often) her aunt.
- 12-Mona (traveled travelled) to Paris last month.
- 13-They are (played playing) football at the moment.
- 14-We have never (been be) to the pyramids.
- 15-He can (draw draws) picture.
- 16-I (have –has) gone to the beach.
- 17-Kareem (helps helped) his friends yesterday.
- 18-My grandma is (coming came) now.
- 19-The cats have (eaten ate) fish.
- 20-Sue (can't couldn't) use a computer when she was four.
- 21-My sister (is often are often) at home by six every day.
- 22-(Do Did) you listen to music last night?
- 23-Look! The cat (catches is catching) the mouse.
- 24-They have just (drunk- drink) coffee.
- 25-We (couldn't could) do math when we were toddlers.
- 26\_ She always ( wears \_ wear ) sunglasses.
- 27\_ They are (look\_looking) for the museum.
- 28\_ I'm ( eaten\_ eating ) a sandwich now.
- 29\_ Last month we ( went \_ go ) to the cinema.

30_ I ( did _ do ) my homework every d	lay.	
2)Rewrite:		
1-Sam drinks juice everyday.	(They)	
2-Mai is watering the tree now.	(We)	16
3-We go to the club every day.	(went)	
4-They have taken lots of photo.	(has)	
5-Have you eaten lunch? (Yes,?)		
6-You get up on time for school.	(never)	
7-He runs every day.	(now)	
8-The cat ate meat yesterday.	(didn't)	
9-My brother has eaten chicken.	(have)	
10-I am playing tennis at the moment.	(not)	
11-I go to school on foot.		How)
12-They are playing computer games at	the moment.	(He)
	15	

13-Omar goes to the cinema every	month.	(last Friday)
14-Have they finished their H.W?	(she)	
15-I run every morning.	(am)	
16-She cooks every morning.	(Look!)	
17-She writes stories every week.	(Does)	463
18-I played football last night.	(Did)	7.0
19-Are they sleeping?	(No,)	
20-I have bought shoes.	(has)	
3)Fill in the gaps with the following		
A) went _ ha  Last week we	to the zoo. V	We a lot of different a nice day.
B) goes _ has	s _ plays	
Ali a kite .Ever it. He there with his fr	•	to the park to play with

#### 4) Put in a sentence the following words:





1\_ ( help \_ every day )

2\_ ( reading \_ now)

#### Used to

We use "used to" to talk about things happened in the past but they aren't happening anymore.

#### **Affirmative:**

Subject + used to+ verb inf.

**e.g:** She used to have long hair. (Now, she has short hair.)

Sam used to play basketball. (He is playing football now).

The Negative Form: Subject + didn't use to + verb inf.

e.g: I didn't use to have a mobile phone when I was 9 years old.

Question: Did + Subject + use to +V inf. + the rest of the sentence?

Yes/No question

Did she use to swim when he was young?

Wh-word + did +subject + use to + V(inf.) + the rest of the sentence?

**e.g**: What did you use to drink when you were a baby?

#### Exercise 1:

#### Choose the correct answer:

- 1-She (used uses) to go to a nursery .Now, she goes to school.
- 2-I (used using) to ride a bike two years ago. Now, I drive a car.
- 3-Sam didn't use to (have has) long hair when he was a baby.
- 4-We used to (live lives) in Cairo .Now, we live in October city.

- 5-Mona (didn't don't) use to sleep early when she was three.
- 6-He used to (play playing) football. Now, he plays tennis.
- 7-They didn't (used use) to drink coffee when they were children.
- 8-She used to (eat eats) lots of fast food, but now she eats healthy food.
- 9-Sally and John (used use) to buy candy when they were children.
- 10-He (didn't doesn't) use to help his grandpa in the field.
- 11-We used to (have had) a lot of fun when we were toddlers.
- 12-My grandma used to (play playing) piano when she was young.
- 13-I (used use) to visit the museums.
- 14-My brother used to (draw draws) pictures when he was teenager.
- 15-Karma didn't use to (sing sings) in public.
- 16-My uncle used to (travel travelled) a lot when he was young.
- 17-We (used to use to) do lots of activities when we were children.
- 18-She used (at to) visit her grandma.
- 19-They (used used to) fly kites when they were children.
- 20-(Did Have) he use to go to the zoo?
- 21-No, she (don't didn't) use to paint the walls.
- 22-We didn't (use use to) eat spaghetti.
- 23- My aunt (using used) to write stories.
- 24-Did your mother (use uses) to go to the club with you?
- 25-What (did is) she use to do when she was young?

#### Exercise2:

#### Re-write the following sentences:

1-She went to the cinema in the past. (used to)

2-Yes, they used to draw pictures.	(Did)
3-In the past he played puzzles but now he doesn't.	(used to)
4-Yes, I used to swim in the pool.	(Did)
5-We used to go to school in the evening.	(not)
6-He used to drive his car.	(Did)
7-I used to do my H.W in the morning.	(not)
8-My father played flute in the past, but now he doe	esn't . (used to)
9-I ate a lot of candy when I was a toddler.	(used to)
10- They go to the zoo.	(used to)
	didn't use to)
12-Did you use to speak English?	(Yes,)
13-My mum drank tea yesterday.	(used to)

14-I used to travel to London.	(didn't use to)
15-My cat used to sleep a lot at night.	(not)
16-No, he didn't use to cook Chinese food.	(Did)
17-He climbed a tree.	(used to)
18-I live in October city.	(used to)
19-They used to make a cake.	(not)
20-We slept early.	(used to)
<u>Use "used to" to write t</u>	four sentences.
	•••••••••••
•••••	••••••
20	••••••

#### **Page 13**



#### Adjectives:

Twins: one of two babies born at the same time to the same mother.

**Different twins**: They are not the same.

**Identical twins**: two babies born at the same time to the same mother that look exactly like each other.

Similar twins: two babies share some traits but are not exactly the same.

Non-identical: Two babies can be similar to each other or different in gender.

#### Noun:

**Sibling**: a brother or sister

#### Exercise 1: Choose the correct answers:-

- 1-Twins are the same in every way, they are (identical triplets sibling).
- 2-Twins aren't the same, they are (similar same different).
- 3- Twins are two (siblings adults triplets).
- 4- Twins are exactly the same, they are (identical different non identical).
- 5-(Babies Twins -Triplets) are two siblings who are born at the same time.
- 6-A sibling is a sister or (mother father brother).
- 7- Identical twins are always (two sisters different a sister and a brother).

#### <u>P 17</u>



#### New words:-

#### Nouns:

**Organism:** a living thing, all animals and plants.

**Characteristics**: special traits that make an organism special or different from others.

**Species**: a group of animals or plants that are very similar and share the same characteristics.

**Litter:** a number of baby animals born from the same parents at the same time.

**Survival**: staying alive.

**Offspring:** a person's child, or an animal's or plant's baby.

**Trait:** a key characteristic that an organism has, e.g a long beak.

**Predator:** An animal that kills and eats other animals.

#### Verbs:

**adapt**: to change to suit your environment.

inherit: to get characteristics from your parents.

#### Adjectives:

**Newborn**: a baby animal that has just been born.

#### Exercise1: Choose the correct answers:

- 1-(Trait Inherit Adapt) is a key characteristic, e.g. camouflaged fur.
- 2- (Species Newborn Same) is a group of animals or plants that are similar and share the same characteristic.
- 3-(Adapt Newborn Trait) rabbits don't have fur.
- 4-The baby rabbits in a (organ litter trait) look similar but not identical.
- 5-(Offspring Newborn Adapted) is a person's child, or an animal's, or plant's baby.
- 6-All animals and plants are living (non-organisms organisms persons).
- 7-Long ears are important for rabbits (survival trait species).
- 8-(Inherit Newborn Adapt) is a baby animal has just been born.
- 9-Bear has camouflaged fur to (offspring litters survive).

10-Any organism needs to (newborn – person - adapt) with the environment.
11- (Predator – New born – Adapt) is an animal that kills and eats other animals.
12- Having long ears is a key (characteristic – litter – adapt) of rabbits.
13- Similar twins are two babies share some (traits – litters – species) but are not exactly the same.
14- Camels have thick fur to (offspring – litters – survive) in the desert.
2)Fill in the gaps with the following:
A) parents_ traits _ identical
The rabbits in a litter will look similar to each other, but not
B) characteristics _ adapt _ survive
All organisms have to to their environment. All species of animals and plants have their own and behave in ways that help them to
3) Supply the missing parts in the following dialogue:
(A)
Amr: What did you do last weekend?
Fady:
Amr:?
Fady: No, I didn't go to the park.
(B)
Salma: Where do you live, Mona?
Mona: What about you?
Salma:

4) Rearrange the following sentences:  1_ looks like _ She _ parents _ her
2_ a rabbit _ help _ <b>Long ears</b> _ survive _ to .
3_ beak _ a large _ has _ <u>The bird</u> .
4_ do _ have _ <b>Why</b> _ rabbits _ ears _ long?
5_ in the _ <u>There are</u> _ tall trees _ rainforests.
6_environment _ to their _ <b>Plants</b> _ adapt
7_ <u>Newborn rabbits</u> parents _ different _ look _ their _ from.
8_ many _ <b>There</b> _ kinds _ are _ of plants.
9_ day _ <b><u>It's</u></b> _ a foggy.
10_ to eat _ <b>What</b> _ you _ would_ like?
11_ can _ English _ speak _ <u><b>He</b></u> .
12_ <b>I</b> _ books _ reading _ like.
24

13_ siblings _ are _ <b>Twins</b> _ two.
14_ can be _ <u>Sometimes</u> _ triplets _ people.
15_ in a _ used to _ live _ <b>They</b> _ house.
5) Punctuate the following:
1_ what do you usually do on weekend
2_ stop that road is dangerous
3_ tarek didn t use to speak english
4_ did dad use to walk to school
5_ that was an amazing game
6_ ahmed and khaled water the flowers
7_ how long is the pencil
8_ samy is washing his bike
9_ what are there in the desert
25

10_ we usually eat three meals a day
11_ triplets are three siblings
12_ can I have your number
13_ she wears sunglasses
14_ i want to have fish for lunch
15_ they built a new house
16_ no I didn t do my homework
17_ he walks across the fields
18_ she used to swim
19_ he s helpful
20_ it s a nice day

#### Unit 8

#### At the museum



#### <u>P 29</u>

#### New vocabulary:

#### **Nouns:**



Clay



artifact



sculpture



jewelry



tools



portrait



Bracelet



Necklace

Exercise 1: Choose the correct answers:
1-Mona wears (ring – finger - bracelet) around her wrist.
2-We can use (flour – salt - clay) to make pots and jugs.
3-Old Egyptian people made a lot of (books – cars - sculptures).
4-I wear (necklace –ring - tool) around my neck.
5-The museum has a lot of (artifacts – ships - mobiles).
6-My dad uses (bracelet – ring - tools) to fix things.
7-A photographer makes a beautiful (clay – marker - portrait).
8-Grandma wears a lot of (sculpture – tools - jewelry).
9-Children can use (artifact – portrait - clay) to make shapes.
10-My friend gives me a beautiful (bracelet - museum - tools).
2) Rearrange the following sentences:
1_ the _ <u>We're</u> _ museum _ at.
2_ sculpture _ a _ <u>Was</u> _ it ?
3_ There is wood of a lot.
4_ interesting _ very _ <b>It's</b> .
5_ saw _ <b>I</b> _ an _ artifact.
6_ the past _ like _ learning _ <b>I</b> _ about.

7_ <b>Women</b> _ jewelry _ wearing _ like.
8_ are there _ <b>How</b> _ bracelets _ many?
9_ is _ <b>There</b> _ juice _ some.
10_ coffee _ doesn't _ <b>She</b> _ like.
11_ made of _ <b>Books</b> _ paper _ are.
12_ some _ have _ tools _ <u><b>We</b></u> .
13_ a great _ is _ <b>Egypt</b> _ country.
14_ flowers _ aren't _ <u>There</u> _ any.
15_ an expensive _ is _ Gold _ metal.
3 )Fill in the gaps with the following:
A) clay _ museum _ artifact
I went to the and I saw an It was big. It was made of
B) necklaces _ ancient _ gold
At the museum, I saw a lot ofthings. I visited a room with lots of jewelry, such as bracelets andThey were made of

4) Supply the missing parts in the	following dialogue:	
<b>A</b> )		
Arwa:		?
Sara: Yes, I like learning about the	past.	
<b>Arwa:</b> What things do you like lear	rning about ?	16
Sara:		
<b>B</b> )		UD.
Ali :		?
Omar: Yes, there is some water.		
Ali: How many pencils do you have	?	
Omar :		
How much / How many	4/1/0	
<b>How much:</b> We use it with uncount	able nouns.	
e.g : How much paper is there ?The	re is a lot of paper.	
<u>Uncountable nouns</u> : money - water salt-bread-chocolateetc.	-juice-paper-metal-clay	-cloth-rice-milk-sugar-
How many: We use it with countab	le nouns.	
e.g: How many portraits are there?		
There are two portraits.		
Countable nouns: portrait-bowl-too	l-sculpture-necklace-bra	acelet-string-cup-
museums-artifactsetc. Rem	ember:	
How much is	How many	are
*a lot of = lots of: Use in (countable	e and uncountable) nour	ns.
e.g: There is a lot of clay.	e.g: There a	are a lot of bowls.
There is lots of clay.	There are	re lots of bowls.
Note that :with uncountable nouns, t	he verb is always singu	lar.
	30	

#### 1- Choose the correct answer:

- 1-How (much many) portraits are there?
- 2-How (much many) clay is there?
- 3-How (much many) bowls are there?
- 4-How (much many) metal is there?
- 5-How (much many) tools are there?
- 6-How (much many) cloth is there?
- 7-How many museums (are is) there?
- 8-How much water (are is) in the bottle?
- 9-How many necklaces (are is) there?
- 10-How much paper (are is) there?
- 11-There are (a lot of much) apples.
- 12-How many schools (are is) there in town?
- 13-There is (lots of many) sugar in my cup of tea.
- 14-There are (much lots of) cups.
- 15-There is (a lot of many) juice.
- 16-There are (much lots of) pens.
- 17-There is (many lots of) milk.
- 18-How (much many) bracelet are there?
- 19-How much money (is are) there?
- 20-How many sculptures (is are) there?
- 21-How (much many) strings are there?
- 22-She doesn't have (many lots of) clay.
- 23-There are (many much) pens on the desks.
- 24-There (is are) lots of chairs.

25-How (much - many) boys are there?				
26_ There ( aren't _ isn't ) any toys.				
27_ How ( much _ many ) girls are there?				
28_ There ( are _ is ) some cloth.				
29_ There ( isn't _ aren't ) any portraits.				
30_How ( many _ much ) bread is there?				
2-Rewrite the following sentences:				
1-There is lots of clay. (How much)				
2-There are a lot of necklace. (How many)				
3- How much cloth is there? (lots of)				
4 – There are lots of sculptures. (How many)				
5-How many museums are there? (a lot of)				
6-I have a lot of money. (How much)				
7-How much clay is there? (lots of)				
8-There are five markers on the table. (How many)				
9-How many rings are there? (six)				

10-There is a lot of salt in the kitchen.	(How much)			
11-How many mangoes are there?	(a lot of)			
12-There are lots of portraits.	(How many)			
13-How much rice is there?	(lots of)			
14-There is a lot of metal.	(How much)			
15-How many toys are there?	(a lot of)			
16-There are two bags on the chair? (How many)				
17-How much bread is there?	(Lots of)			
18-There is a lot of popcorn.	(How much)			
19-There are lots of dogs. (How many)				
20-How many cats are there? (a lo				
••••••				

Use (How many /How much/lots of /a lot of) to write four sentences.		
Some & any		
Some: we use it in affirmative sentences before nouns.		
<b>EX</b> : She has some flowers.		
I have some water.		
Any: we use any in questions and negative sentences before nouns.		
eg: I don't have any money.		
Do you have any pens?		
1-Choose the correct answer:-		
1 - There is ( some – any ) money in the wallet.		
2 - Are there ( any $-$ some ) portraits in the museum?		
3 – I don't have (some - any) rings in my bag.		
4 – There is (some – any) clay on the table.		
5 – Is there (some – any) orange juice?		
6 – She doesn't have (some – any) sisters.		
7 - There is ( some – any ) water in the flask.		
8 – Is there (some – any) paper?		
9 – I didn't see (some – any) photos.		
10- There is (some – any) rice on the plate.		
11 – Are there (some – any) green apples in the market?		

12 – Those girls don't have (some – any ) bracelets.	
13 – He drank (some – any) tea yesterday.	
14 – I didn't eat (some – any) cheese sandwiches yesterday?	
15- There aren't (some – any) bowls.	
16- She usually eats (some – any) nuts every day.	
17- There isn't (some – any) milk in the fridge.	
18- She didn't cook (some – any ) meals last night.	
19 – We often read (some – any ) books every weekend.	
20- Have you got (some – any) photos of you?	
21- I didn't visit (some – any) museums.	
22- He likes to drink (some – any) coffee in the early morning.	
23- Are there (some – any ) tools in the shop?	
24- They can't play (some – any) games.	
25 – She makes (some – any) cakes.	
26_ There is ( any _ some ) paper.	
27_ There aren't (some _ any) tools	
28_ Are there ( some _ any ) pictures here?	
29_ There aren't ( any _ some ) boys in the class	
30 _ There is ( any _ a lot of ) clay.	
2-Re-write the following sentences:-	
1 − I can`t cook any types of food. (some)	
	•
2- He visited some museums. (any)	
	•

3 – Can you speak any languages?	(some)
4 – I wear some bracelets.	(any)
5 – Are there any portraits?	(some)
6 – She plays some games every day.	(any)
7- They don't have any bowls.	(some)
8- We draw some pictures.	(any)
9- I eat some apples every night.	(any)
10- Does she read any stories?	(some)
11- They didn't write any letters.	(some)
12- I bought some clay last week.	(any)
13- He watched some films.	(any)
14- Can he use any paper in his work?	(some)
	•••••

15- I don't have any money.	(some)
16- There are some artifacts.	(any)
17- She has some cloth.	(any)
18- Is there any metal in the shop?	(some)
19- They visited some temples.	(any)
20- He swallows some medicine every night.	(any)
3) Use (some –any) to write four sentences.  4) Fill in the gaps with the following:  A) lots _ are _ some  At the museum you can see many things. There	oortraits. You
37	

B) any _ some _ are	
I like going to the park. There birds there, but there aren't	
5) Put in a sentence the following words:	
1_(There_clay)	2_(There_tools)
6) Dunatuata tha following :	
6) Punctuate the following:  1_ it is ziad s football	
2_ I ve got some clay and I m making a cup	
3_ Leila s book is on the teacher s desk	0
4_ how do you go to school	
5_ that s amr s bag	=
6_ there s some cloth	
7_ there aren t any books	
8_ how much wood is there	••••••

9_ today we re at the museum
10_ was it a sculpture
11_is there any clay in the shop
12_ what s your favorite month
13_ I m from America
14_ there aren t any pictures
15_ books are made of paper
16_ no I m not listening to music
17_ he doesn t eat fish
18_ drinking water is very important
19_my favorite season is fall
20_ where did she go
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# <u>Unit 9</u>

# At the hospital



# <u>P. 51</u>

• New vocab :-

Disease



Hurt



Infection



Injury



Medicine



Scan



#### Sore



### Surgery



#### **Treatment**



### X-ray



### Exercises :-

### 1) Choose the correct answers :-

- 2 I think your leg is broken, you need an .....

(sore - X-ray - disease)

3 –Do ..... if you have a muscle or organ that is sore.

(surgery - scan - medicine)

4- ..... happens when bacteria or viruses enter your body.

(Treatment - Infection - X-ray)

5- Sometimes you have an..... because of an accident.

(injury - disease - sore)

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(If) consists of two sentences

(If + the action , the result)

• For example :- If you heat ice, it melts

(the action) (the result)

It is called: (If clause) (main clause)

#### If (zero conditional):

It is used to talk about scientific facts or situations that have necessary results.

✓ Form: If + present simple , present simple
 Present simple, if + present simple.

### Exercises:-

# 1 - Choose the correct answers :-

 $1 - \text{If you } \dots$  blue paint and yellow paint, you get green paint.

(mix - mixed)

2 – If it doesn't ....., plants don't grow.

(rains - rain)

3 – If you heat ice, it .....

(melts - melted)

4 – If you ..... water, it evaporates.

(boil - boiled)

5 – If I ..... too much chocolate, I feel sick.

(eat - ate)

6 – If Sara ..... with fire, she gets burned.

(played - plays)

7 – If you a glass on the floor, it breaks.
(dropped - drop)
8 – If you put water in the freezer, it ice.
(becomes - became)
9 – If you boil water, it to 100 c.
(heats - heated)
10 – If the sun goes down, it dark.
(gets - got)
11_ If it for a long time, the earth gets very dry.
(doesn't rain – didn't rain)
12 – If he doesn't swim anymore, he in deep water.
(sink - sinks)
13 - If plants don't get enough water, they
(die - dead)
14 – If I am late for class, my teacher angry.
(gets - got)
15 – If you fall over, you yourself.
(hurt - hurts)
16 - If you ice cream in freezer, it melts .
(don't put - doesn't put)
17 - Tea tastes sweet, If yousome sugar.
(add - added)
18 – If I don't have my glasses, I don't my homework .
(do - did)

19-If I tired, I go to bed early.	
(feel - felt)	
20 - If it, you get wet.	
(rains - rain)	
21 – If the cat for a long time,	it feels sick.
(didn't eat - doesn't eat)	
22 – If the doctor thinks you have broken a bone, you	an X-ray.
(have - had)	100
23 – If you a fire, you get burne	ed.
(touch - touched)	
24 – You a cast if you break your leg.	
(wear - wore)	
25 - You get better if you medicine.	
(take - took)	
Rewrite the following sentences:-	
1 - I speak to John, he gets annoyed.	(If)
	•••••
2 – The river freezes, it is very cold.	(if)
3 - You mix water and electricity, you get a shock.	(If)
4 – You touch the fire, you get burned.	(If)
5 –Babies are hungry, they cry.	(If)
45	
40	

6 – You mix hydrogen and oxygen, you get water	(If)
7 – People eat too much, they get fat.	(If)
8 – You take a medicine, you get better.	(If)
9 – You break your leg, you wear a cast.	(If)
10– You fall over, you hurt yourself.	(If)
<ul> <li>Language use:  P 56, 57  Must &amp; Mustn`t</li> <li>We use (must) to talk about rules and to express</li> <li>We use (mustn`t) to talk about things we are not a Must  Must  + (inf) (verb without a Exercises:-</li> <li>Choose the correct answer:</li> </ul>	allowed to do.
1 - I go home now, it's late.	
(must - mustn`t)	
2 – We make noise, be quiet!	
(must - mustn`t)	
3 - You go near that dog, it's da	angerous.
(must - mustn`t)	
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4 – You play with fire.
(must - mustn`t)
5 – You be home on time.
(must - mustn`t)
6 - You wear a lifejacket when you go sailing.
(must - mustn`t)
7 – You use your mobile phone here ,it's not allowed
(must - mustn`t)
8 – You cross the road when the light is red.
(must - mustn`t)
9 – We write on the tables.
(must - mustn`t)
10 – You use the mobile phone inside the class.
(must - mustn`t)
11 – You throw your litter on the ground.
(must - mustn`t)
12 – We run around the swimming pool, it's dangerous!
(must - mustn`t)
13 –Passengersspeak to the driver while the bus in the motion.
(must - mustn`t)
14 – We steal.
(must - mustn`t)
15 –You talk in the library.
(must - mustn`t)

16 – You cheat during the tests.
(must - mustn`t)
17 – You ride your bike here! It's dangerous .
(must - mustn`t)
18 – You ride a bike without a helmet.
(must - mustn`t)
19 – You take your friend's money.
(must - mustn`t)
20 – You chew gum inside the class.
(must - mustn`t)
21 – We respect our teachers.
(must - mustn`t)
22 – You play football in the classroom.
(must - mustn`t)
23 – Youtake permission if you want to go to the toilet.
(must - mustn`t)
24 – You sleep in class.
(must - mustn`t)
25 – You sing inside the class.
(must - mustn`t)
B) Put these words in 4 sentences by using (must & mustn't):-
(play - smoke - brush - wash)

# Page 61



# New vocabulary:-

1 – bandage

2 – blood pressure monitor

3 - crutches

4 – face mask

5 – first-aid kit

6 – stethoscope

7 – syringe

8 – wheelchair















Exercise 1 : choose the correct answers:-
1 - You should wear a to protect yourself from any virus, like corona virus.
(bandage - face mask - stethoscope)
2- Doctors wearto listen to your heart and your breathing .
( bandage - stethoscope - face mask)
3 – If you can't walk after the accident, you might use
(stethoscope - wheelchair - face mask)
4 – A doctor and a nurse can put medicine in your body with
(crutches - syringe - wheelchair)
5 – If you hurt your leg and you can't walk well, you can useto help you walk. (face mask - crutches - syringe)
6 – A doctor can put on you to help a cut or injury get better.
(crutches - bandage - syringe)
7 - If there is an accident, you might need with bandages.
(face mask - a first- aid kit - crutches)
8 – You can check the health of the heart with
(blood pressure monitor - syringe - a first- aid kit)
9 – Surgeons wear on their face when they do operations.
(face mask – scan – infection)
10- A nurse uses to check the health of your heart.
(face mask – blood measure monitor – scan)
11 is a bag or box of medicine and health equipment.
(First- aid kit – Bandage – Blood measure monitor)

# <u>Unit 10</u>

### We love adventure!

# **Page 87**



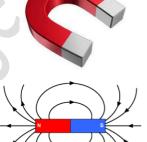
### New vocabulary :-

- 1 Attract
- 2 Compass
- 3 Magnet
- 4 Magnetic field
- 5 Navigate
- 6 Needle

7 – Repel













1- Complete the following dialogues:
(A)
A: What do you usually do on weekends?
B:
A:?
B: For me, I spend all day at the club.
(B)
A: How did he jump?
B: 1 meter high.
A:?
B: Khaled was the winner yesterday.
2- Choose the correct answers:-
1 - Ais a piece of metal that can attract or repel some other metals.
(compass - needle - magnet)
2 – When the North Pole of the magnet is close to the South Pole of another
magnet, they (repel - compass - attract)
3 – When the North Pole of the magnet is close to the North Pole of another magnet, they (repel - magnet - attract)
4 - A is an area around a magnet which can pull objects towards it.
(compass - repel - magnetic field)
5 - A helps us to found our way in the desert.
(magnet - attract - compass)
6 – The in a compass is magnetic, it points to the magnetic North Pole.
(magnet - repel - needle)

7 – A compass can help you
(repel - needle - navigate)
8- A has two poles (north& south).
(magnet – repel – needle)
9- The magnetic needle points to the magnetic
(desert – North Pole – sea)
10 – Use a and a compass to show you where to go.
(map – magnet – needle)
3- Fill in the gapes with the following words:
A) (poles _ north _ magnet)
A is a piece of metal that can attract metal things. All magnets have poles and south
B)(compass_repel_attract)
When the north pole of a magnet is near to the north pole of another magnet, they, this is totally different when we put a north pole of a magnet close to a south pole of another one, they
4- Put the following in the correct order:
1- is _ A magnet_ a piece _ metal _ of.
2- help you _ navigate _ A compass can .
3- can _ A magnet _ other metals _ attract.
4- <b>Magnets</b> _ a north _ have _ pole _ and a south.

5- you _ <b>Do</b> _ a _ have _ map?
6- love _ <b>I</b> _ adventures.
7- need _ <b>We</b> _ a _ will _ compass .
8- are _ they _ Where _ going ?
9- she _ <b>Yes,</b> _ will.
10- is _ invisible _ <b>A magnetic field</b> .
11- a magnet _ <b>The</b> _ is _ a compass _ in_ needle.
12- points _ the north _ to _ <b>The needle</b> _ always.
13- get _ lots of _ <b>You</b> _ rest _ must.
14- can sea They see the.
15- <b>I</b> _hear_can't_you.

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If (*first conditional*):- It`s used to talk about the possibility of the results in the future.

If + present simple , will + inf (verb without adding anything)

Will + inf , If + present simple.

If + (if clause), (main clause)

### 1) Choose the correct answer:-

1 – If it rains, I ..... go to the park.

(won't - am)

2 – If I study today, I ..... to the party tonight.

(will go - go)

3 – If I have enough money, I ...... new shoes.

(will buy - buy)

4 – She will miss the bus, if she ..... soon.

(will leave - doesn't leave)

5 - If I see her, I ...... you.

(tell - will tell)

6 – If it doesn't rain tomorrow, we ...... to the beach.

(will go - go)

7 – If I ..... work, I will call you.

(finish - will finish)

8- If you watch this video, you ...... about magnets.

(learn - will learn)

 $9-If\ you\ .....$  magnets on a metal board , it will stick.

(put - will put)

10 – If she studies hard, she the exam.
(will pass - passed)
11 – If he that way, he will get lost.
(doesn't go - won't go)
12 – If you back late, I will be angry.
(get - got)
13 - If your sister goes to Paris, shea good time .
(has - will have)
14 _ If he that, he will be sorry.
(will do - does)
15 – If I leave now, I in New York by 8:00 p.m.
(will arrive - arrive)
16 – You on your test if you don't study.
(won't do well - don't do well)
17 – They won't know the truth if you them.
(won't tell - don't tell)
18 – If he you, will you answer the phone?
(will call - calls)
19 - If you don't go to the party, I very upset.
(am - will be)
20 – If I bake cake, have some?
(will you - do you)
21 – If you get a haircut, you much better.
(will look - look)
22- If you junk food, you will become fat.
(will eat - eat)

23 – If you send this letter now, she it tomo	orrow.
(receives - will receive)	
24- If I your ring, I will give it back to you	
(will find - find)	\ C_
25 - If I do this test, I my English.	4/2
(improve - will improve)	$\langle O \rangle$
26 - If she study well, I won't give her the mobile	today.
(don't _ doesn't)	
27 you walk alone in the desert, you will need a compass.	
(Can - If)	
28- If I your dad, I'll tell him about your behavior.	
(meets _ meet )	
29- If goes to his work, he won't come to the party.	
( my brother _ my brothers)	
30- If you press the button, the doll	
( sang _ will sing )	
2) Rewrite the following sentences:	
1 – You watch this video, you will learn about sea animals.	(If)
2 – The bus is late, they will take a taxi.	(if)
3 –I go out tonight, I will go to the cinema.	(If)
4 – You get back late, I will be angry.	(if)
	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •

5 _ He comes, I will be surprised.	(If)
6 – If she gets a job, she will stay in London.	(doesn't)
7 – He won't get a better job, if he doesn't pass the exam.	(passes)
8 – If we don't hurry, we will arrive late.	(early)
9 – It rains, she will take a taxi.	(If)
10 – You don't come with me, I won't go.	(If)
11 – We don't see each other tomorrow, we will see each other ne	xt week. (If)
12 – We wait here, we will be late.	(if)
13 –We eat all this cake, we will feel sick.	(If)
14 – If you don't want to go out, I will cook dinner at home.	(won't)
15 – You go to the supermarket, she will cook dinner.	(If)
16- We go on holiday this summer, we will go to London.	(If)

17 –I have enough money, I will buy new dress	(If)
18 – I don't go to bed early, I will be tired tomorrow.	(If)
19 – Don't go out in the rain because you will get wet	
20 – You aren't with me, I won't enjoy the film.	(If)
3- Fill in the gapes with the following:	
A: ( won't _ If _ will )	
I have exams next week so my dad does his bestells me " you study well, you'll get high mahigh marks, you be sad." For that I marks and make my dad proud of me.	rks." Also he says " If you ge
<b>B:</b> ( lots of _ any _ many )	
Hany: I am at the museum today.	
Ahmed: How sculptures are there?	
Hany: There are sculptures there but the	nere aren't portraits.
4- Put in the sentences the following words:	
in the second se	
( If you throw ,you will)	(He will)
<b>1-</b>	

# <u>Page 95</u>

# New vocabulary:-

1 – Contact force

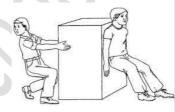
2 – Friction

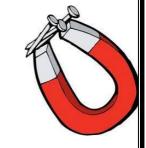
3 – Magnetism

4 – Pull

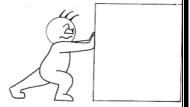
5 – Push











1- Complete the following dialogues:
(A)
A: Come on , Hoda , get up! It's nine o'clock.
B: Nine o'clock? Oh no! for school!
A: Don't worry you don't need to hurry!
B:?
A: Because it's Friday!
$\underline{(B)}$
A: Whose pen is this?
B:
A:So kindly, Could you pass it to Amira?
B:
2: Choose the correct answer:-
1 - A force brings something towards you.
(pushing - magnetism - pulling)
2- Aforce moves an object forwards.
(pushing - magnetism - pulling)
3 –makes objects move slowly.
(Magnetism – Contact force - Friction)
4 – Pulling, pushing, and friction are types of
(magnetism - friction - contact force)
5 is the force exerted by magnets when they attract or repel each other.
(Friction- Contact force - Magnetism)

6- The force you can do to move an object away from you.
(pulling- pushing- friction)
7- The force you can do to bring an object closer to you.
(pulling - pushing - friction)
8-The player uses the force to hit the ball .
(pulling - pushing - friction)
9- The man uses the force to move his suitcase.
(pulling - pushing - friction)
10 force always slows down or stops motion of moving objects.  (Pulling - Pushing - Friction)
3- Fill in the gapes with the following words:
(A) ( push _ cart _ away)
Push: this means to move an object or forwards _ you can
a when you go to the store.
(B) ( handle _ towards_ open )
Pull force brings something you _ you can pull a door
to it.
4- Rearrange the following sentences:
1- things _ A force _ can _ move _ make.
2- makes _ objects _ <b>Friction</b> _ slowly _ move.
3- moves _ away _ objects _ force _ <b>A push.</b>

4- make _ <b>Can</b> _ a marble _ you _roll?
5- A pull _ objects _ force _ moves _ you _ towards.
6- can _ <b>A</b> _ land _ bird.
7- can't _ books _ <b>You</b> _ bounce.
8- hits _ <b>This player</b> _ ball _ the.
9- yesterday _dropped _ <b>She</b> _ 2 glasses.
10- keep _ <b>Try</b> _ to _ balance.
11- drop litter _ on _ <b>Don't</b> _ ground _ the.
12- has _ her _ painted _ <b>Noha</b> _ house.
13- should _ What _ do _ I ?
14- from _ are _ <b>We</b> _ Egypt.
15- far _ did _ run _ <b>How</b> _ you ?

5- Punctuate the following sentences:
1- he is omar
2- do you like apples
3- yes it is
4- I ll take care of the kids
5- how old are you
6- Hello How are you
7- At the market i saw my cousin.
8- why did aya get off the bus
9- we re a big family
10- salma is my sister
11- if you heat ice it melts
12- never give up
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13- my nephew live in england
14- have you ever felt alone
15- no you don t
16- how many bracelets do you have
17- I prefer eating grapes mangoes and oranges
18- zyad is so happy
19- wow She is totally beautiful
20- it's your birthday

#### <u>Unit 11</u>

#### Keep in touch

#### The Passive Voice p 112, 113

In English grammar, there are two voices: active and passive.

When a sentence is in the active voice the subject is the doer of the action:

**Subject** + **Verb** + **Object** (or the complement)

Ashley eats an apple every day.

When a sentence is in the passive voice, the **object** is moved to the **subject** position.

An apple is eaten by Ashley every day.

Verbs in the passive voice are formed using the **past participle** of the main verb with the main **auxiliary** (helping) verb conjugated into the appropriate tense.

**The Passive Voice** changes the focus from the doer of the action onto the receiver of the action. There many reasons to do this. Sometimes, we don't know the doer of the action:

The email is sent.

Sometimes, the receiver is more important than the doer.

The robber was arrested yesterday.

### The present Simple Passive

#### The Structure of the Present Passive:

Affirmative Form: Object + am /is / are +Verb (past participle) + by + the subject.

**Question Form**: Am / Is /Are + Object+ Verb (past participle) + by + the subject ?

Something is done by someone every day or regularly.

### Active Voice:

Subject present Simple Verb Object

Cats eat fish

He opens the book

Sally and Ali write letters

#### Passive Voice in the affirmative Form:

Subject Passive Present Object

Fish is eaten by the cats.

The book is opened by the boy.

The letters are written by Sally and Ali.

#### Questions in the Passive Voice:

**Is** the fish **eaten** by the cats?

**Is** the book **opened** by the boy?

**Are** the letters **written** by Sally and Ali?

### 1- Choose the correct answer:

1-The door .....opened by the boy.

a-am b-is c-are

2-The books.....opened by the students.

a-am b-is c-are

3-Pictures .....drawn by the girls.

a-am b-is c-are

4-The thief ......caught by the police.

a-am b-is c-are

5-The cakes..... baked by my mum.

a-am b-is c-are

6-The blue sho	es	worn by Julie.		
a-am b	)-is	c-are		
7-A flower picked by dad.				
a-am b-	-is	c-are		
8-Filmswatched by Mr. John.				
a-am b-	-is	c-are		
9-Volleyball	play	ed by the team.		
a-am b-	is	c-are		
10-The flowers	W2	ntered by my mum.		
a-am b-	is	c-are		
11-The homew	ork	done by James.		
a-am b-i	S	c-are		
12-Many storie	s are	by the writer.		
a-write	b-writes	c-written		
13-Fruits are		by the athletes.		
a-eat	b-eaten	c-ate		
14-Photos are	by	y Mary.		
a-taken	b-took	c-takes		
15-The children	are	by the policeman.		
a-helps	b-helping	c-helped		
	ort is	by my mother.		
16-The housew	OIK 15	by my momen.		
16-The housew a-does	b-do	c-done		
a-does	b-do	, ,		

18-English is	by many peop	ple.		
a-speaking	b-spoken	c-speak		
19-The dog is	to the vet b	y Suzan.		
a-taken	b-taking	c-takes		
20-Olive oil is	from o	olive.		
a-makes	b-made	c-making		
21-My shoes are in China.				
a-made	b-make	c-makes		
22-This kitchen isevery day.				
a-cleans	b-cleaning	c-cleaned		
23-These shops are now.				
a-closed	b-closing	c-closes		
24-The school bus	s is	. by the driver.		
24-The school bus	b-driving	by the driver.		
a-drive		c-driven		
a-drive	b-driving	c-driven		
a-drive 25-Four soda cans a-drink	b-driving areby D	c-driven Oan every day. c-drunk		
a-drive 25-Four soda cans a-drink 26- Many books a	b-driving are by D b- drank	c-driven Oan every day. c-drunk		
a-drive 25-Four soda cans a-drink 26- Many books a a- in	b-driving are	c-driven Oan every day. c-drunk nar.		
<ul><li>a-drive</li><li>25-Four soda cans</li><li>a-drink</li><li>26- Many books a</li><li>a- in</li><li>27- Gold is</li></ul>	b-driving  are	c-driven Oan every day. c-drunk nar.		
<ul><li>a-drive</li><li>25-Four soda cans</li><li>a-drink</li><li>26- Many books a</li><li>a- in</li><li>27- Gold is</li><li>a- find</li></ul>	b-driving  are	c-driven Oan every day. c-drunk nar. c- by		
a-drive  25-Four soda cans a-drink  26- Many books a a- in  27- Gold is a- find  28- Our teachers .	b-driving  b- drank  b- drank  are written On  b- be  in mountains.  b- finds	c-driven Oan every day. c-drunk nar. c- by - found		
a-drive 25-Four soda cans a-drink 26- Many books a a- in 27- Gold is a- find 28- Our teachers . a- loves	b-driving b- drank b- drank are written On b- be in mountains. b- finds c by us	c-driven Oan every day. c-drunk nar. c- by - found		

30	is made by my mom.	
a- Cakes	b- Dinner	c-Meals
2- Change the fo	llowing sentences into	passive:
1-Someone make	s a mistake.	
2-An old woman	feeds the birds.	
3-Everyone loves		
4-The doctor talk		
5-Sam takes the c	cat to the vet.	0/1/0
6-Peter and Suzi		
7-The police office	cer catches the thief.	
		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
8-My mum cooks	s dinner.	
9-The students do		
10-My grandma t		
11- The doctor he	elps patients.	
		70

12- A journalist tells us the news.
13- A chef chops the vegetables.
14- I invite my friends to my birthday party.
15- My grandma makes lunch .
3- Fill in the gapes with the following:
A) made _are_ cleaned
When I get back home, I find lots of things done, for example, my food is and prepared also my room is and tidied by my mom.
B) ( is _ We _ by )
Social media becomes very important now a days use different apps daily. Face book used many people. Whats app is also used by lots of people daily for chats or for work.
The Past Simple Passive
The structure of the Past Simple Passive:
<b>The Affirmative Form:</b> Object + was / were + verb (past participle) + by + the subject.
The Question: Was / Were + the object + verb (past participle ) + by + the subject?
<u>Examples:</u> active voice sentence: The police caught the thief yesterday.
The Passive Voice: The thief was caught by the police yesterday.
Was the thief caught by the police yesterday?
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1- Choose the correct answer:				
1-A song	sung by Sally.			
a- are	b-was	c-were		
2-My car	stolen la	est month.		
a-were	b-was	c-are		
3-I hit by someone yesterday.				
a-am	b-was	c-were		
4-The dresses made a year ago.				
a-are	b-were	c-was		
5-The shops closed early yesterday.				
a-are	b-were	c-was		
6-The house	cleaned b	by my sister two hours ago.		
a-was	b-is	c-were		
7-The computers	f	ixed by the teacher.		
a-was	b-were	c-is		
8-These houses	built by	the engineers 10 years ago.		
a-are	o-was	c-were		
9-The lunch	prepared	by my mum an hour ago.		
a-is	b-was	c-were		
10-My wallet	stolen to	wo days ago.		
a-is	b-was	c-were		
11-Julie and Luke		invited to the party.		
a-is	b-was	c-were		
12-All the cakes.	ea	ten by the guests yesterday.		
a-is	b- are	c-were		

lost yesterd	ay from the school.
b-is	c-were
als to	the zoo last year?
b-sent	c-were
ne rooms cleaned by	my mum yesterday?
b-Were	c-Is
vere by	the teacher.
b-were	c-is
by Mr	: James.
b-written	c-wrote
by th	e children.
b-rang	c-rung
by the	wild animals yesterday.
b-kill	c-killed
by the kids.	
b-forgotten	c-forgets
were ope	en yesterday.
b-left	c-leaving
by our	father.
b-builds	c-building
tested by	the head teacher.
b-were	c- am
es were	by the students.
	b-is  als

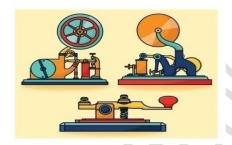
25-These pictures.	painted by S	Sally and Sam.
a-is	b-were	c-was
26- My dress	by the seamstress y	resterday.
a- were made	b- is made	c- was made
27- Telephones	invented long y	ears ago.
a- were	b- are	c- was
28- In telegrams, ir	nportant information was .	quickly.
a- wrote	b- writes	c- written
29- Paper messages	s to the correct	et person.
a- sent	b- were sent	c- send
30- The first email	l sent in 1971.	100
a- was	b- were	c- are
2- Change the follo	owing sentences into passi	ve:
1-My mum made c	akes yesterday.	
2-James wrote a let	tter an hour ago.	
3-A student opened	d the door two minutes ago.	
4-My brother set th	e table yesterday.	
5-The thief stole m	y car last year.	
6-The Chinese wor	kers made these cars.	
	74	

7-The students made a lot of mistakes.
8-The police caught the thief yesterday.
9-The athletes ate fruits and vegetables.
10-Gen drew a triangle on the board last Monday.
11- My mom does laundry every day.
12- People used telephones to communicate in the past.
13- I bought a new shirt yesterday.
14- People use smart phones now days.
15- Writers wrote articles on typewriters in the past.
3- Fill in the gapes with the following words:
A) sent _ could _ was  In 1876, the telephone invented. People speak directly to people far away. The first email was in 1971.

# 4- Put the following words into sentences:



(Cell	phones	are	•••••)



( Telegraph machines were ......)

### **Unit 12**

## **Community Connections**

### The Past Continuous tense: P133

We use *past continuous tense* to talk about an action that happened in the past and lasted for a certain time.

### Key words :-

(all day / all morning) yesterday— at 2 o'clock (last Monday,....etc.)
at 3 o'clock yesterday \_\_\_ yesterday afternoon (evening-morning – night)
at this time last week/month/ year \_\_\_ **from** three o'clock **till** four

### • Affirmative:

- e.g. She was reading a story yesterday night.
- e.g. They were playing computer games all day.

## • Negative:

To form negative sentence using past continuous tense we add <u>not</u> after verb to be.

- e.g. Mum wasn't sleeping all night.
- e.g. We weren't watching TV all day.

	<b>^</b>
	<b>Question:</b>
•	Quesiion.

⇒ To form *Yes or No questions* :

verb to **be**+ subject +the main verb +ing. +....?

e.g. Was she playing the piano yesterday evening?

e.g. <u>Were</u> they visit<u>ing</u> their granny last Friday morning?

## Short answers:

Yes, Subject+ was OR were

No, Subject+ wasn't OR weren't

Yes, she was. No, she wasn't.

Yes, they were. No, they weren't.

⇒ To form **Wh questions**:

question word + verb to **be** + subject + the main verb +ing.+....?

Question word + \{ was \ were \} + subject + main verb + ing

e.g. What was he mending yesterday evening?

e.g. Where were they going all day?

## 1 - Choose the correct word:

1-All day yesterday, she..... books.

(was reading - reads)

2- From three o'clock till four, they..... football.

(were playing - play)

3- The new DVD player working all morning yesterday.  (wasn't - isn't)
4- At 5 o'clock yesterday, my sister waslunch.  (cooking - cook)
5-At this time last week, we pictures.
(were painting - painted)
6- Mum wasn't washing the dishes
(at 2 o'clock yesterday – now).
7- Where
8-Yesterday afternoon, she
9-Last Thursday evening, theythe garden.  (clean - were cleaning)
10-Idoing my homework all day yesterday  (am - was)
1- My dadmy bike all morning yesterday.  (fix - was fixing)
2-My friend was his plants from 2 to 3 yesterday.  (water - watering)
13- I swimming in the pool at 3 o'clock yesterday.
(was - were)  14you eating your breakfast at 8 o'clock yesterday?  (Were - was)

15-	1 1	vere their lessons at 2 o'clock.
	(study	- studying)
16-		playing yesterday evening weren't)
17-		dancing at the party yesterday night.  - were)
18-	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	you watching TV all morning?
		Were)
19-		- were)
20-	-	weren't)
21-	What	you doing yesterday at 7 pm?
	( was	_ were)
22-	I ( did	my homework all day yesterday.  was doing)
23-		in their phones yesterday at 1 pm. g _ were talking)
24_		
25-	Tourists ( were _	listening to the guide at the museum.  was )

Re-write the following sentences:  1-He was cooking dinner last Friday evening	rg. (They)
2-They read some stories every day.	(yesterday night)
3-Ali is playing football at the moment.	
4-They swam in the swimming pool yester	
5- They were building a flat at this time last	
5-They are making a snowman now.	(at this time last winter)
7- My little sister isn't drawing at present.	(all day yesterday)
3-They were playing football yesterday nig	
9-Mira didn't study her lessons yesterday.	(all day yesterday)
10-What were you doing now?	

12-Yes, they were playing from 4 o'clock to 5.	(Were?)
13-Were they listening to music this morning?	(Yes)
14-Was she having a picnic all day yesterday?	(No)
15-No, he wasn't tiding his room yesterday morning.	(Was?)
3- Fill in the gapes with the following words:	
(A) (painting _was preparing_	was washing)
All day yesterday, we were doing lots of thing food all day. As for my dad, he me, I was my room.	
4- Put in sentences the following words:	
1- (help _ all the morning yesterday) 2- (sing _	_ last Monday at 3 pm)
1	

## **Summer Activities: Skills Sheet**

# <u>1- Form a sentence using the following words and put the verb in the correct tense :-</u>

Subject	Verb	Object	
1- I	Play	tennis now	
2- We	Sleep	everyday	
3- You	eat	out tomorrow	
4- They	should listen	their teacher	
5- I	take care of	pets now	
6- Elephants	might swim	Rivers	
7- You	run	fast	
8- They	going to do	homework	
9- I	watch	T.V now	
10- We	go	to school	
11- He	will wear	a jacket	
	_ / 0.		
12- You	Wash	dishes yesterday	
13- We	take	photos now	
		•	
14- You	Talk	to your friend yesterday	
14 Tou	Tuik	to your friend yesterday	
15 Thou	will ride	a bike	
15- They	will flue	a bike	
16	<b>.</b>	1 1	
16- I	should get	a break	
17- We	going to draw	a picture	
18- She	going to write	a letter	
19- They	visit	my grandma next week	
•			

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# 2-Rearrange the following sentences: 1- football / I /play. 2- He / bananas /likes. 3- reads / a book / She. 4- You / a letter / write. 5- tea / They/drink. ...... 6- watch / TV /We. 7- meat / It / eats 8-wears / He / a jacket. 9- rope / I / jump. 10- We / our homework / do

11- He / on bed /sleeps.
12- I / ice cream / like.
13- She / milk / drinks
14- I / the school bus / take.
15- They / a picture / draw.
16- It / fish / eats.
17- I / my cat / like.
18- You / your grandma / visit.
19- We / in summer / travel.
20- I / a movie / watch.

# 3-Write a sentence under each picture describing it :-







(drink)

3).....



(brush)

5).....



2).....



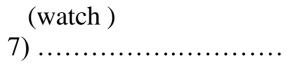
(read)

4).....



**6)...**6).....







( ride ) 8)....



(study) 9).....



10).....

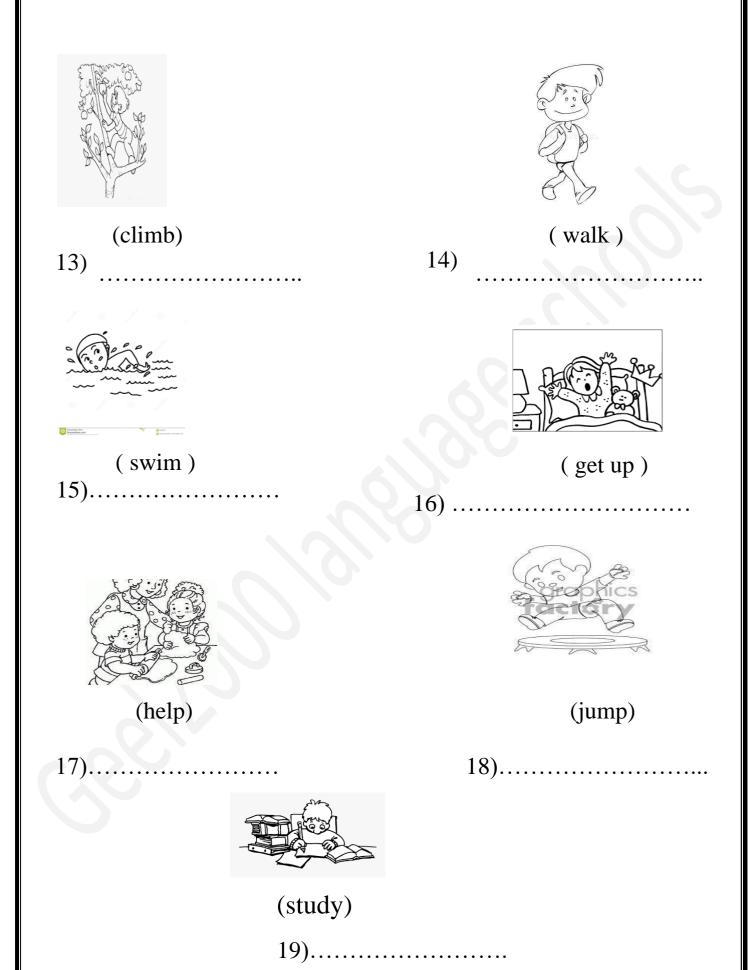
(listen)



(like)
11).....



(go) 12).....



# Yes/No Questions

"Yes/No "questions are questions that can be answered with a simple "yes" or "no".

When the sentence contains a model verb such as (can,will,may)or verb to be or has/have, was and were.

e.g.: He is ten years old.

Is he ten years old?

Yes, he is.

No, he isn't.

# 4-Answer these questions:

Yes,
2- Did he go to the club?
3- Do you have books? Yes,
4- Are they girls?
5- Does he have glue? Yes,
6- Did you see the new film?

7- Do they have scissors? Yes,
8- Is she a doctor? No,
9- Have you got any red paint? Yes,
10- Is there a robot in your classroom? Yes,
11- Does she have glue? Yes,
12- Did he go to the club? No,
13- Do you have books? Yes,
14- Are they girls? No,
15- Does he have glue? Yes,
16- Did you see the new film? No,
17- Do they have scissors? Yes,

18- Is she a doctor? No,
19- Have you got any red paint? Yes,
20- Is there a robot in your classroom? Yes,
21- Was Ali happy? No,
22- Did you travel to America? Yes,
23- Is it a mall? No,
24- Was the bear scary? Yes,
25- Are there lots of toys in your room? No,
26- Can you speak English? Yes,
27- Did she eat spaghetti last night? No,
28- Can he play tennis? Yes,

29- Has he got a story? Yes,
30. Can girls cook food?
30- Can girls cook food? Yes,
<u>5-Comprehensions</u>
(1) Flowers For Mom
Joudy went to a flower shop. She wanted to get flowers for her mom. She wanted to pick the right ones. Joudy found five pretty flowers. Two flowers were yellow and three were white.  Answer the following questions:
1- Where did Joudy go?
2- Who did Joudy buy the flowers for?
3- How many white flowers did Joudy get?
4- Mention the verbs in the past simple form in the passage.
2) II. I. Th. C4
2) Under The Stars
Meg lies under the stars. She can see them well in the clear night sky. The stars shine bright white. Meg knows that the stars are very old. She thinks they are pretty.
Answer the following questions:
1)What can Meg see?
2)What color are the stars?

3)What does Meg know about the stars?
4) Select the verbs in present simple from the passage.
5) Mention the adjectives in the passage.
(3) Doctors
Doctors are important. They care for people. They help people to get well, when they are sick. They give them medicine. Doctors work in hospitals.
1- Put $\sqrt{\text{ or } x}$ :
1- Doctors are not important. ( )
2- Doctors help people. ( )
3- Doctors work in hospitals. ( )
2- Mention the nouns in the passage
3- Search for the adjectives in the passage and write them.

(4) At The Park
Ben is at the park. His dog is Sam. Sam is at the park too. Ben rides his bike and plays with Sam. $Put \sqrt{or x}$ :
1- Ben is at school. ( )
2- Ben's dog is Sam. ( )
3- Ben rides his bike. ( )
5- The Four Seasons
There are four seasons in a year. They are called winter, spring, summer and autumn. Winter is very cold and rainy. In spring, it is warm. Summer is the hottest season. In autumn, it is cool and leaves of the trees fall.
Answer the following questions:
1- How many seasons are there in a year?
2- What is the hottest season in the year?
3- What happens with the leaves in autumn?
4- Mention some plural nouns from the passage.

## (6)The Watermelon

Liz had a small black seed. She put it in the sand. She put water on it. Every day, she came to look at it. It grew and grew. On day, she saw a big watermelon. Her mom cut it for her. Liz ate it and liked it very much.

<u>a</u> ) Daa	D) sister	c) mom
a) Dad	b) sister	c) mom
3- Her	cut the watermelon.	
a) Sand	b) dish	c) bag
,	eed in the	ŕ
a) White	b) black	c) red
1- The seed wa	s small and	

## *(7)My Puppy*

I have got a puppy for my birthday. He is white with black spots. My puppy is very playful. He likes sweets.

## Answer the following questions:

## 1- What color is my puppy?

a) white with black spots b)

b) black with white spots

## 2- What does the puppy like?

a) sweets b) pizza

	8-The Big Sui	<u>ı</u>
I look up at the sky. I can My mum says "the sun is <u>1- Choose the correct an</u> 1-What did the boy see?	a big star"	ks like a little yellow dot.
a)the moon	b) his dog	c) the sun
2- What does mum say al	bout the sun?	
a) dot	b) a big star	c) the moon
2- Get out the subjects i	n the passage.	
	-Max the Dog	
Max brings it back. Jen is  1- Answer the following	s happy. She loves a questions:	Max. Jen throws the ball and Max and Max loves her.
1)What is the name of the	e dog?	
2)Does Jen love Max?		••••••
2- Put √ or × :	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	••••••
1- Jen has got a cat.	( )	
2- Max is a dog.	( )	
3- Max doesn't love Jen.	( )	

## (10) <u>Monkeys</u>

Monkeys love to play around. Monkeys live on trees. They have long tails. They love to eat bananas. A group of monkeys is called a troop.

# Answer the following:

THISWEI THE JO	outowing.	
1) Where do i	monkeys live?	
a) trees	b) houses	c) schools
2)What do mo	onkeys like to eat?	
a) fish	b) bananas	c) orange
3)What is the	name of a group of mo	nkeys?
a) bunch	b)pride	c) troop
4)Monkeys ha	ave long	•••
a)noses	b) tails	c) arms
	11 151 1	
	<u>11-Elepl</u>	<u>nants</u>
Elephan	its are big animals. The	y have very big ears. They use their
ears to cool th	nemselves down. The el	ephants' trunks can smell food.
Elephants leg	s need to be so strong to	help them carry their heavy bodies
Choosa tha c	orract answar.	
	orrect answer:	
1) Elephants a	are anii	mals
a) big	b) small	c) tiny
2) Elephants	need trunks to	food.
a) smell	b) sleep	c) watch
3) Elephants	use their ears to	themselves down.
a) warm	b) cool	c) drink

# 6) Punctuation Punctuate the following:

1- the boy is tall
2- my name is ahmed
3- i live in egypt
4-mona likes english
5-do you love your sister
6-suzan and leila are my friends.
7-yes she likes ice cream
8-apples are good for your health
9-who is your best friend
10-they go to Geel 2000 language school.

7) Paragraphs
1- Write a paragraph of four sentences on <b>The organs in your body and</b>
why they are important.
( heart _ moves blood _ skeleton _ stomach _ skin _ protect_ bones )
2_ Write a paragraph of four sentences about your <b>Daily routine.</b>
( every day _ brush _ wake up _ school _ play _ homework )
2 Write a management of four contanges on The food and drinks I should
3_ Write a paragraph of four sentences on <b>The food and drinks I should</b> and shouldn't have.
( fruit _ soda _ water _ candies _ eggs _ fish _ ice cream)
•••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••
100

4_ Write a paragraph of four sentences on <b>The animals you know and where they live.</b>
( penguin _ camel _ lion _ monkey_ polar bear_ birds )
5_ Write a paragraph of four sentences on <b>How is water very important</b> .
( humans _ plants _ animals _ hydrated _ dehydrated_ toxins_ sweat)